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US

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Textured Yarn Production

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1987

MA22F.1(87)-1
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Textured yarn production in 1987 amounted to 2,399.0 million pounds, an increase of 5.6 percent from 1986. Polyester yarn showed an increase of 0.5 percent, while nylon yarn increased by 6.3 percent. Nylon carpet and rug yarn increased by 7.8 percent. A description of the survey methodology and related information appears on page 3.

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Table 1. PRODUCTION OF TEXTURED, CRIMPED, OR BULKED FILAMENT YARNS, BY END USE, AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION: 1987 AND 1986

(Thousands of pounds)

Product description	1987			1986		
	Total	For sale	For own use or on commission	Total	For sale	For own use or on commission
Textured, crimped, or bulked filament yarns...	2,398,959	1,792,755	606,204	2,273,455	1,682,192	591,263
Nylon	1,489,581	1,184,972	304,609	1,401,093	1,091,534	309,559
Polyester	640,895	371,295	269,600	637,552	382,790	254,762
Rayon and acetate	258	(D)	(D)	314	(D)	(D)
Other (olefin, etc.)	268,225	(D)	(D)	234,496	(D)	(D)
Weaving yarn, except carpet	504,362	275,688	228,674	385,594	178,281	207,313
Nylon	39,496	(D)	(D)	44,183	34,311	9,872
Polyester	390,442	187,883	202,559	274,907	89,564	185,343
Rayon and acetate	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Knitting yarn, except carpet	322,487	253,584	68,903	447,908	(D)	(D)
Nylon	89,484	86,209	3,275	94,869	89,498	5,371
Polyester	230,376	165,984	64,392	352,413	284,929	r67,484
Rayon and acetate	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Carpet and rugs yarns	1,520,551	1,214,701	305,850	1,414,988	1,105,981	309,007
Nylon	1,354,733	1,065,930	288,803	1,256,969	962,653	r294,316
Polyester	1,066	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Rayon and acetate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	164,752	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other uses	51,559	48,782	2,777	24,965	(D)	(D)
Nylon	5,868	(D)	(D)	5,072	5,072	-
Polyester	19,011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Rayon and acetate	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-

- Represents zero. (D) Data withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

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Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Bob Reinard, (301) 763-4476.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Table 2. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF TEXTURED YARN: 1987 AND 1986

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Product code	Product description	Domestic production		Exports of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to domestic production		Imports for consumption[2]		Apparent consumption[4]		Percent imports to apparent consumption	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value[3]	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1987												
22825	Total	2,388,959	(NA)	78,834	123,899	3.3	(NA)	72,960	93,152	2,393,085	(NA)	3.0	(NA)
22825 00 pt. 28246 71	Cellulosic	258	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	309	650	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
22825 00 pt. 28246 15 28246 31 28246 51 28246 62 28246 71 pt.	Noncellulosic	2,388,701	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	72,651	92,502	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1986												
22825	Total	2,273,455	(NA)	114,379	140,525	5.0	(NA)	82,407	103,034	2,241,483	(NA)	3.7	(NA)
22825 00 pt. 28246 71	Cellulosic	314	(NA)	102	241	26.0	(NA)	520	707	732	(NA)	71.0	(NA)
22825 00 pt. 28246 15 28246 31 28246 51 28246 62 28246 71 pt.	Noncellulosic	2,273,141	(NA)	114,277	140,284	5.0	(NA)	81,887	102,327	2,240,751	(NA)	3.7	(NA)

Note: For comparison of Standard Industrial Classification codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers, see table 3.

(NA) Not available. pt. Part.

[1] Source: Bureau of the Census report EM 546, U.S. Exports.
[2] Source: Bureau of the Census report IM 146, U.S. Imports for Consumption.
[3] This dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties.
[4] Apparent consumption is equal to domestic production, plus U.S. imports minus exports.

Table 3. COMPARISON OF SIC CODES (DOMESTIC OUTPUT), SCHEDULE B EXPORT NUMBERS, AND TSUSA IMPORT NUMBERS

Domestic output	Export number	Import number
22825 00 pt. 28246 71 05	310.0004	310.0106, 310.0206 310.1506
22825 00 pt. 28246 15 28246 31 28246 51 28246 62 28246 71 pt.	310.0005, 310.0007 310.0010, 310.0014	310.0107, 310.0108 310.0110, 310.0114 310.0207, 310.0208 310.0210, 310.0214 310.1015, 310.1205 310.1210, 310.1510 310.1514

pt. Part.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey. This survey covers the production of textured yarn in the United States. Both the production of textured yarn directly from fiber and the texturizing of yarn produced by others is included.

Survey Methodology. The statistics in this publication were collected by mail on Bureau of the Census annual Form MA22F, Yarn Production. The survey panel includes all known producers of textured yarn.

Reliability of Data. Survey error may result from several sources: (1) inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey, (2) response errors, (3) definitional difficulties, (4) differences in the interpretation of questions, (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained, and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is due to imputing data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data which fail logic edit. Missing figures are imputed based on yearly movements shown by reporting firms. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is not precisely known, but is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

Revisions to Previous Period Data. Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected data from respondents, including the receipt of late reports for which imputations were made as described above. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Textured Yarns. Yarns produced by looping, bulking, curling, or twisting to enhance the volume or elasticity. It includes yarns made by the false twist principle, the conventional twist method (twist and detwist procedures), the stuffer crimp method, the filament loop method, and other methods or combination of methods used to produce this type of yarn. Yarns that are thrown only are excluded.

Method of Distribution

For Sale. Produced for sale to other companies not affiliated with the yarn producing company.

For Own Use. Produced for consumption in the yarn producing plant or in other plants under the same affiliated ownership.

On Commission. Produced from yarns owned by other companies not under the same ownership or affiliated with the yarn producing plant.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; on the other hand, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Also, there are a substantial number of imported commodities which have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to the problems mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation. There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

- *Domestic Output.* Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

- *Exports.* Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance and other charges to the export point.

  Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.

- *Imports.* Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output. Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Value Import and Export Transactions. Detailed commodity information is not included for individual export shipments valued at not more than $1,500. Generally, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $1,000. For textiles and textile products, gloves, footwear, and miscellaneous rubber and plastics products, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $250. This is believed to have only negligible effects on the statistics for the bulk of the commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind. The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports. There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports. Exports and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities. With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage. Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of U.S. foreign trade zones, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico).

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on textured yarn production have been published by the Bureau of the Census since 1960. Historical Current Industrial Reports are available at local Federal Depository Libraries. A list of these libraries may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census regional offices:

Office	Telephone
Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 341-2271
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Historical data are also available on microfiche. For further information, contact the Bureau of the Census, Data User Services, (301) 763-4100.

RELATED REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census also publishes the following related reports:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M22P	Monthly	*Consumption on the Cotton System and Stocks*
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EM 546 FT 446	Monthly Annually	*U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country*

Series	Frequency	Title
IM 146 FT 246	Monthly Annually	*U.S. Imports for Consumption—TSUSA—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report MA22F.1	Bob Reinard	(301) 763-4476
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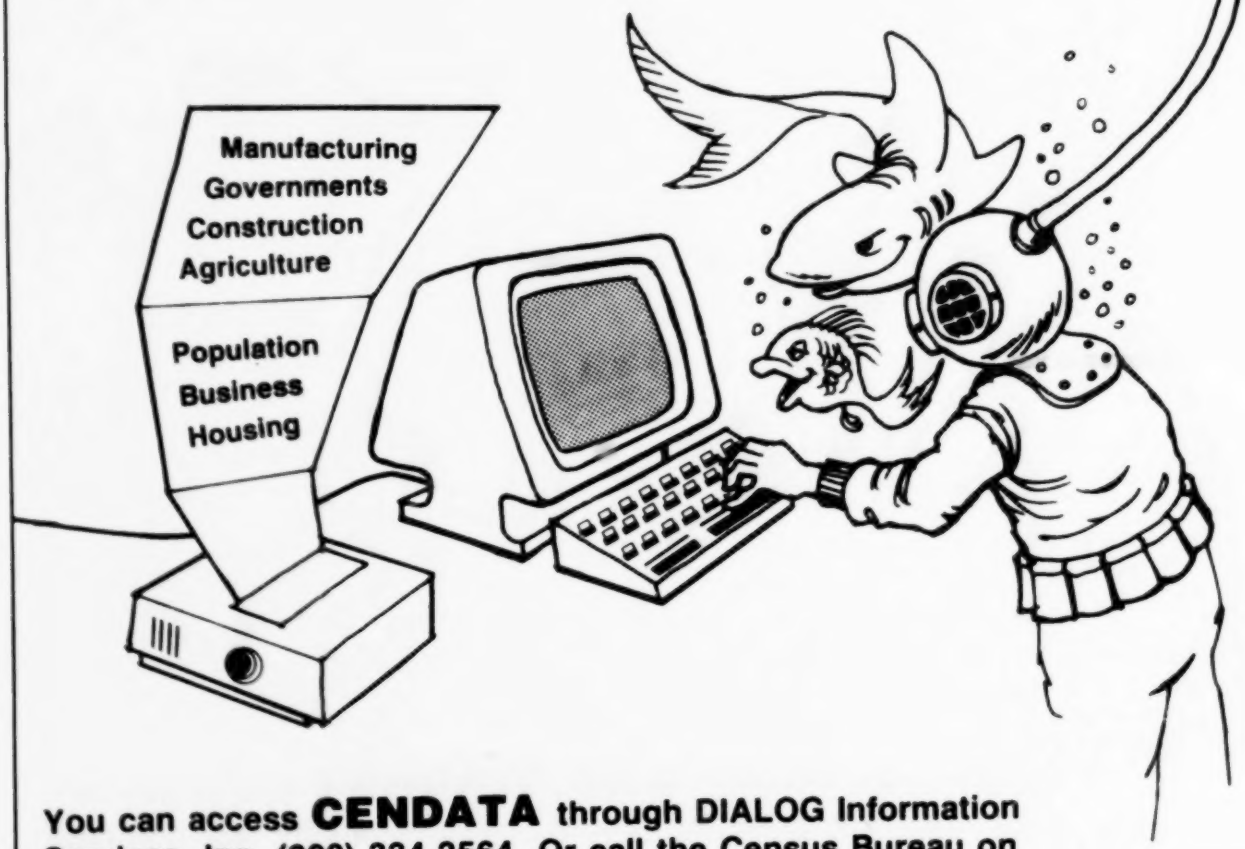

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